One of the Great Problems of the Age.

Its Bearings Commercially, Finar cially and Philanthropically Considered.

The Peace, Union, Progress ant Happiness of Millions Involved in its Solution.

African Labor and its Relations to Modern Civilization, Le.,

The most valuable discovery made in the tropics of the New World was in the fertility of its soil, within the tropics-capable of yielding, by cultivation, untold wealth to the whites of the temperate betterdes, but in a climate where no European could toil and live. While Spain soon exhausted its me talic resources and spent the proceeds in devastat ing wars, the soil remained uncultivated, from ch vast wealth was to be drawn. There only existed one species of labor which could be em ployed in the developement of these vast tropical regions to the fruitfulness of which no section of the Old World afforded any parallel-and this was the servitude of Africans.

ORIGIN OF SLAVERY.

Slavery was the beginning of civilization in savage state, where the only means of sustenance were derived from the chase. Prisoners taken in war could not be supported; their captors pos sessed no means for feeding or maintaining them Hence their constant custom was to put them to death. This would prevail until their labor could be made available in agricultural or pastoral pur seits. Hence, when savage chiefs found they co sell their prisoners to those able and willing to feed them for their services, the spirit of civilization stepped in and rescued them from death. Hence the commencement of slavery was founded in he manity and aided the progress of civilization. The labor of the prisoners thus purchased, after pro ducing necessaries to supply the wants of them solves and owners, would have a surplus left, which would lead to exchanges, and thus lay the foundation of commercial intercourse; and its necessities would again call in the aid of the mechanical arts and manufactures. EMGLAND REFORE AND AFTER THE INTRODUCTION OF

APRICAN LABOR INTO THE TROPICS OF THE NE

African labor in the New World has formed one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of man. In no period of his previous existence were Africans subjugated to tropical labor-in no part of the Eastern World did such a vast and rich field From the date of the commencement of the

African slave trade may be dated the beginning of a new era in modern wealth and civilization.

Emland engaged in the African slave trade it the sixteenth century, in the time of Henry VIII. which was vigorously prosecuted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was under her sway that re gular companies were formed, and a large number of vessels were sent out to the coast of Africa to purchase prisoners from the natives and convey them to the Brit'sh West India Islands, and to her celopies of North America. The members of th soyal family, with many of the nobility of Eng land, vested their money in these expeditions And many of her present nobility are indebted for their hereditary wealth to the profits their ances tors derived from the prosecution of the slave

When Sir John Hawkins first visited an African tribe known as the Sambos, he found them cannibale; and the first purchase he made was from chief who had retained a certain number prisoners as a provision against future want.

It is a little curious that one expedition fitted out for the slave trade under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth's government was called "Josus,"

and another was called "Solomon."

The British not only supplied their own colonies with African laborers, which vastly augmented their value and productiveness, contributing wealth to the British nation, but they contracted to de liver, under royal charter, a large number annually to the Spanish colonies.

To understand the immense advantages gained labor in the tropics of the New World, it is only necessary to reflect upon what the condition of Ec rope, and especially of England, was prior to the wment of African labor, or before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and subsequent to that period While much has been attributed to the Reforma tion, to printing and to the gold, mines of South America, the vast material elements of modern civilization resulting from African labor have been

England, when Elizabeth came to the throne. was in a measure without a commerce and without a pavy. The grand Armada, which threatened her destruction, would be regarded now of little more importance than a fleet of fishing smacks. The city of London was composed of muddy and crook ed lanes and parrow alleys for streets, over which the gables of wooden houses nearly touched other. Her streets had no lights, and when people went out at night they had to be carried in handbarrows on the shoulders of men, or were supported in their hands, while other in front with flambeaus to light their way. The crockery ware of the royal table was little better than that produced by the Dutch potteries in New Jersey. Her public roads were al most impassable, while her forests and highways were infested by robbers. Her inns were misera ble roadside hovels. It required about two or three weeks to make a jourgey from London to urg, or to the west coast of England. cite of Manchester was a bleak common, while Liverpool was little better than a fishing station.

Prior to the reign of Henry VII., the grandfather of Elizabeth, the people of Eugland had, in Rose factions, caused forty thousand of their number to fall in battle. The masses were throughout the realm poor, abject and miserable beings, dragged to slaughter by rival and contending cutthroats, seeking to govern by fraud and violence. No man can travel through England without meeting with the evidences the ancient poverty of its masses. Few memorials remain anywhere of their existence as a mass, or as occupiers of the soil. English wealth, progress, commerce, agriculture, arts, sciences, with naval power, all pretty much date from the commencement of the employment of African labor in the New World, and the same may be said of the tes of America. France and the Continent generally, prior to the reign of Elizabeth, were, if possible, power and worse off than Eng-

GREAT ESUTAIN AT THE PRESENT DAY. And what is the condition of Great Britain today? She possesses the most extensive com-merce and the most powerful navy the sun has ever shone upon. The declared value of her exports amounts to about \$600,000,000 annually. and the value of her imports amounts to about \$800,000,000 per annum. And this commerce has been inaugurated by African slavery, and to-day rests upon the backs of slave laers throughout the tropical world. She, virtually, has \$,000,000 African slayes laboring for her

in the Unite d States, in the production of cotten, tobacco, rice and naval stores. She has abou 2,000 aboring for her in Brazil, 1,000,000 in Cul ,a, besides large numbers of coolies and cap-t ared Africans in her West India Islands. And no less than 180,000,000 ryotts and coolies, or Asiatic slaves, laboring for her in the tropical regions of her East India Possessions.

The annual exports to her East India Posses sions amount to \$70,000,000, and her annual im ports from thence to \$80,000,000. The progress of the United States from the same general basis ha also reached an annual average export of about \$325,000,000-more than half and near two-thirds of which are the products of African labor; while her annual imports average about tropics, and what would be the consequences, not alone to the whites of England and America, but of the civilized world?

The praises of Arkwright and of Whitney have been often told in prose and poetry; but what would have been the use of the spinning jenny and of the cotton gin without African tropical labor, in the production of cotton in regions where white labor perishes?

PRES AND APRICAN SLAVE LABOR RECIPROCALLY BENEFICIAL, AND NOT ANTAGONISTIC.

In the Northwestern States of America white labor is devoted to the growth of grain Where does it and its most constant and reliable market? Answer: In its direct trade with the South and in supplying the New England and Eastern manufacturing districts. Where do these manufacturing communities depend for the best market for their goods? At the South. Ther the free laborers of the Northwest de pend upon the African labor of the South employed in a climate where they themselve cannot work, for their best means of support Again: where do the shoe and boot manufacturers the steam engine builders, the producers of cotton gins, sugar mills, ploughs, horses, pork and steam boats- amounting to millions annually-living in the free towns West and in the free cities of the East as they are vanntingly called depend for their bes market? On the African labor of the South. Yet all the white laborers engaged in these pursuits are told that the slavery of the South is their worst ene my, and that they must unite to put down it and the South together. The fanatics talk of freedom, just as though there existed a single white man in the United States who does not enjoy as much liberty to-day as existed in America when General Wash ington was first inaugurated President of the United States, on the steps of the old City Hall in New York. Such an insane cry only means abolitionism which, if carried out, is to involve whites and blacks in one general ruin.

A MINICAN SERVICES, OR SLAVERY, AS PROPERTY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

But, says one, the constitution does not recogise African services, or slavery, as property. How

do you make that out? At the time the constitution of the United States was signed, in 1787, there were 41,000 African slaves held in the present free States of the North. The State of New York held 21,000, Rhode Island Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, &c., also held large numbers of slaves. Suppose a clause had been proposed to be embraced in the constitu tion during its formation declaring that slaves from that moment ceased to be property, do you can any one, suppose that New York—holding pro perty in 21,000 slaves-or that Rhode Island o other Northern States, would have signed it Not "a bit" of it. How impudent and unjust therefore, for those States who sold out their negroes to the South now to come forward and tell the Southern people that there is no property in African services or labor, or in daves, under the constitution. This, too, in the face of the fact that the government has uniformly paid for slaves killed in Indian wars, and has also compelled the English to pay for slaves carried off during the late war, or wrecked on English islands and retained there by violence, when en route from one American port to another.

NEW ENGLAND ON SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE-POSITION OF MASSACRUSEITS THEN AND NOW.

The movements of the New England States in re gard to slavery have been of a most extraordinary character. During the debates in the Conventi on the fermation of the constitution, Virginia, with a majority of the Southern States, proposed a lause in favor of terminating the slave trade in the year 1800. This was opposed by a majority of the New England States-including Massachusetts and Rhode Island-who had a large number vessels engaged in the slave trade, transporting slaves from Africa to the Southern States, and did not wish their trade to extend the period to 1820. This the Southern States opposed. Finally, the period of 1808 was offered as a compromise, and we find that Massa chusetts and other New England States, who could have terminated the African slave trade in 1900 actually voted to extend it eight years beyond that period, during which the trade was never more actively prosecuted. Massachusetts became res-possible for the Africans introduced in the South within those eight years. In that time 40,000 were when supporting the doctrines of abolitionism repent of having been a party to the introduction of those 40,000 Africans? Or does she propose to purchase their liberation, and send then back to Africa? Not at all. We find that within recent period she sends one of her lawyers to South Carolina to resist the legality of its mu nicipal laws regarding the imprisonment of free negroes, made necessary for the protection of its citizens. What did South Carolina do? Ac knowledge the right of Massachusetts to interfere in her local legislation? No; not at all. The agent of that State was summarily ejected from South Carolina. What followed! Did Massachusetts at tempt coercion? No. She had no constitutiona right to do so. It is now claimed that the free States collectively, Massachusetts included, have a right to do what the latter had no power or legal right to do individua lly.

Again, we find a Senator of Massachusetts, who grossly maligns and villifies a State into whose bosom Massachusetts assisted to pour 40,000 slaves, against the wishes of a majority of the Southern States, is knocked down, and, though no justified by any considerable number of the people even in South Carolina, yet the act found padiation both North and South. What did Massachusetts do! Go to war with South Carolina! No. She vent to work in spreading abroad the dragon's teeth of abolitionism, hatred, discord and ill will against the whole South, and to seek in this crusade the co-operation of all the free States to punish the whole South for the acts of South Carolina, or, in other words, to redress the personal grievances of Mr. Hoar and Mr. Sumner, to do what she was, numerically and constitutionally, was unable to perform singlehanded.

Let us look at the reversed side of this picture Suppose that the Southern States had called a con vention of delogates from Southern States, exclusively, to meet at Nashville or at Columbus, and had nominated Lawrence Keltt, of South Carolina, for President, and Wm. L. Yancey, of Ala-bama, for Vice President, with a platform hostile to the North, and had possessed the numerical strength to force their nominees and their measures on the North, nolens olens, constitution or no constitution-we ask, what would have been the feelings of the North. and of Massachusetts especially, in such a contin-gency! We should have opposed such a sectional crusade against the North with the same determi, nation which we now do that of the black republloans against the South.

The total product of African slave labor through ut the tropics of the New World amounts to the angual sum of about \$500,000,000—the yield of about 6,500,000 slaves. Of this immense sum more than one half is supplied by the African labor of the United States. Perish all this, perish commerce, perish everything, so that the one idea of negro equality shall be accomplished; perish the whites, and perish the negroes themselves, rather than abolitionism shall not prevail. Proclaim freedom to the blacks at the South to-morrow, remove the geardianship of the whites, and you would proclaim their speedy extermination. Had the negroes of St. Domingo formed a part of the continent France, in juxtaposition with 32,000,000 whites, instead of being placed on an island, who doubts but they would have been exterminated?

FIEST ASSAULT UPON AFRICAN LABOR IN THE TRO-

The first check to the aid and progress civiliation derived from African labor was from the fanaticism of the French Revolution in 1790-93. The first abolition society ever formed was that of the 'L'Ami des Noire," in Paris, at that period. It was composed of fanatics and infidels, just as the same party in the United States is formed at the present day. The Lloyd Garrison of that day was the fanatical Abbe Gregoire. He proclaimed, with the infidels, universal "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality," white and black. And to prove his love of the negro, he actually embraced a thick lipped African negro who appeared in the Constituent Assembly, and hugged and kissed him, calling him his "dear brother."

Madness ruled the hour. And in an evil-moment the National Assembly, which sent innocent men and women to the guillotine in the name of "liberty fraternity and equality," proclaimed 400,000 bruta and savage blacks in St. Domingo free, while there were only some 30,000 poor and defenceless white people on the island to resist this inferna horde let loose upon them. The result was tha they barbarously and indiscriminately massacree them in every form of fiendish cruelty barbarity could invent, while the torch destroyed their dwell ngs and desolated the island. Its chief butche of women and children, and who poisoned the wells to destroy the French troops sent to subdue them. Touissant L'Ouverture-the bloody John Brown of his time-Wendell Phil lips recently, in New York, called hero greater than Napoleon or Washington. And to-day this abolitionist and his infernal pack of bloodthirsty fanatics would, to accomplish their insane purposes, not only sacrifice the interest and happiness of the blacks at the South and of the whites at the North, but see the whites of the South, of all ages and sexes, slain in cold blood and their houses given to the flames, rather than

their hellish schemes should not prevail. Some sixty to seventy years have rolled over ince the bones of 30,000 whites have been bleach ing on the tropical hills of St. Domingo, and the onuments of desolation were made to blacken its valleys. Yet what has become of the "equality and fraternity" of the races? The blacks of St. Domingo are still an unequal race. The materia prosperity of the island has never been and never will be recovered. While the insane equality and fraternity," claimed by infi dels and fanatics in 1793, nowhere exist in France. An Emperor rules with an iron will. Then what did the first Abolition So ciety, L'Arni des Noire, "the friends of the blacks," accomplish? The massacre of 30,000 white men, women and children, in all the forms of barbarous cruelty. That is all. And what more than simflar butchery can our abolitionists accomplish it left to carry out their insane crusade?

THE SECOND ASSAULT ON AFRICAN LABOR, AND WHAT

The next check, or attempt to destroy African abor in the New World, was inaugurated in England. The infidelity and Jacobinism of France crossed the Channel. Mr. Wilberforce and his Quaker friends commenced operations against the slave trade. Gaining strength, they adopted the principles of L'Ami des Noire, and became rampant abolitionists, and finally forced the government to abolish slavery in her West India Islands, which led to their ruin. Their attempted recuperation by supplies of coolles and captured Africans has proved a failure.

The pext grand assault to be made on the enor mously valuable labor of Africans in the tropicsvaluable alike to whites and blacks, valuable to the cause of progress, of commerce and of civilization throughout the world-has been organized in influence, against the labor of four millions of daves in the Southern States, with whom they formed the most solemn constitutional compacts Fortunately for those Southern States, and for the whites of the civilized world, who must have sup plies of \$200,000,000 in cotton annually, to say no thing of tobacco, rice, &c., they are independent and sovereign States in all things not expressed in the constitution. They, withal, are a brave and patriotic people, and in numbers of whites are nearly two to one against the blacks. They possess arm arsenals and military organizations. Hence, when the Garrisons, Phillipses, Sewards and other fana ties of the North dream of converting that fair and prosperous section of our Union into another St Domingo, when they suppose that they can accom plish the indiscriminate massacre of the whites and reduce their dwellings to ashes, their dreams will never be realized. Neither will their equally utopian nonsense regarding a grand negro repub lic, to be organized and supported on the borders of the Southern States at the expense of the United States government.

HOW AFRICANS HAVE DEEN CIVILIZED. You see a well dressed negro walking the streets, about as well civilized as his nature permits. How did heattain that civilization? Did somebody send to Africa and bring him over, rear, feed and clothe him at their expense in order to civilize him? No. He was civilized by the services of his ancestors, without which, if he now existed at all, he would to-day be a pig-headed cannibal in the wilds or Africa.

TRANSPORTATION.

The abolitionists have appealed to the Irish, Germans and other citizens of foreign birth, and endeavored to persuade them that the Southern people, and African labor in parthat ticular, are their greatest enemies. A great lie, of course. Have the great body of this class of people ever reflected upon the fact, that without the South and African labor a great many of them would never have been able to have reached

It requires over 2,000 ships and 40,000 sallow to transport one crop of cotten to Europe. These vessels bring back to the free ports of the North merchandise less bulky than cotton, tobacco and rice, which leaves large unoc supied space, that is filled with steerage passengers at a low that is filled with steerage passengers at a low rate of fare—a rate which would be unattainable were it not for the large number of vessels engaged in the transportation of cotton. Thus the great emigration from Europe into the free States of the North has been largely promoted by the African labor of the South. One of the first effects of the destruction or serious disturbance to this labor would be, in a measure, the suspension of foreign emigration, leading to the permanent separation of friends and kindred in the New and Old Worlds.

WHAT SLAVE LABOR HAS DONE TO SUSPAIN THE FI-NANCES OF THE PEDENAL GOVERNMENT.

None can dispute that when the thirteen feeble colonies emerged from the marderons and decolating effects of the Revolutionary was they were bankrupt in everything but honor. Without exportable values, money was source and debts remained unpaid. English prohibitory duties resulted in little else than non-intercourse. The country made no progress until the supply of cotton became a large article of export, between the years 1795 and 1812, which introduced largely increased weath. The war of 1812 cut off this resource as an export. The South joined in the war of 1812 on principle—that is, to protect Northern ships from search and the seizure of sailors by British cruisers, while some of the New England States, when it had commenced, opposed the war. After a contest of three years the States emerged from the struggle in poverty and bankruptey. Cotton now sold at 18 cents to 25 cents per pound, and was as good for export as so much gold, while the exports of Northern growth, such as breadstuffs, were cut off by the English Corn laws.

The exports of cotton, therefore, not only aided in paying off the obligations of the Revolutionary War, but, to a large extent, paid off the immense debt contracted during the last war with Great Britain, amounting to from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000. Not only so, but they contributed to pay off the debts contracted on account of the Maxican war. While cotton has thus sustained so largely the financial resources of the government, it has enriched the manufacturing and commercial classes of the Northern States, as well as contributed, by its home market for breadstuffs and provisions, to enrich the agricultural free labor of the West.

CONCLUSION.

To preserve these great interests of whites and To preserve these great interests of wantes and blacks, to save our country and its institutions from the revolution threatened by the madness of infidels, fanatics and traitors, demands that every patriot should rally in their defence by sustaining the constitution, and the equality of State rights, and that Union guaranteed under its broad mantle, now and forever.

Our Richmond Correspondence

RICHMOND, Va , Oct 18, 1960.
The South Determined to Demand an Amendment of the Constitution—A Convention to be Called for that Pur-pose—Secestion in the South—Supposed Collusion Believen Douglas and Lincoln—Douglas Endeavoring to Raise Funds in Virginia—G. Jennings Wise for Congress— Death of Commedore Skinner at Staunton, in this State

de., de. The conceded certainty of Lincoln's election has led to a complete change of policy on the part of the South. Instead of an effort to obviate black republican ascend ancy, attention seems now to be given to the means best calculated to protect Southern rights and Southern interests under a block republican regime. Of all the meens to this end which I have heard discussed that of an amerdment of the constitution seems to be regarded the most feasible. So far as Virginia is concerned, neither seccesion nor disunion is regarded with any favor, since they offer no hope of remedying the evils which the South apprehends from black republican misrule. What is tooked for its some sure and permanent guarantee against the "irrepressible condict" doctrine originated by Lincoln, and subsequently re echoed by Seward. This is found only in an amendment of the present federal

the aim of the Southern people.

Virginia, it is supposed, will take the initiative in th movement, and set the example for the other Southern States. It is intended, as I understand, to influence Governor Letcher to call the Legis-lature together some six weeks or two months carrier than he at dret intended—asy about the middle of November—and submit to them this amendment question. Should they approve of this policy, a State Convention will probable be active. Convention will probably be called to determine wha amendments are necessary to a full and perfect guarantee of Southern rights in the Union. Having settled this States, calling upon them to meet separately in conven-tion, and either ratify the action of Virginia or adopt new policy. Is all cases the action of the State Convertions must be subject to the approval of the several Stat new policy. In all cases the action of the State Conventions must be subject to the approval of the several State Legislatures; but the action of all the Southern States must ultimately form the subject of a joint consultation of the whole South, in the hope that out of the several plans proposed some effective one may be eliminated. We that, therefore, probably have the conference scheme of last year revived; but as in that instance South Carolina was folled in her efforts to carry out that peace policy, it is to be feared she will not again co operate in any scheme looking to a peaceful vindication of Southern righter She invited Virginia to carry out that peace policy, it is to be feared she will not again co operate in any scheme looking to a peaceful vindication of Southern righter She invited Virginia, to a conference last year, but Virginia delined the lavitation; and it is but reasons also to presume that the chivalry of the Paimt the State would spurm any advances of a similar purport from Yirginia. It is generally thought that South Carolina will now ant upon her "own hock," and Jump out of the Union between this and Christima next—leaving the other Southern States to act for the maeters, either to follow suit or purmed the Virginia policy. It is confidently asserted by parties in Virginia, who seem to be well poated upon the matter, that a league is already formed between the states of South Carolina, Ainsussippi, Florida and Alabama to secede in the event of thincoin's election. A all events South Carolina is known to favor secession; and in order to make the matter more certain, a pledge is exacted from every candidate for the Legislature to favor that policy be fore-he is voted for.

Those who suppose that the Southern mind at this mountal. There is no blustering, so threats, as a serviciore, but the determination is no less strong to carry out the purpose intimated. It has been the policy of the dominon leaders to this campaign to do all in their power to ward of the threatened crais by effecting

efforts to avert it.

For all this loughes is held responsible by the great body of the Southern people. It is very generally intimated that he is in collusion, with lands, with mated that he is in collection, with Lincoln, with a view to the succession four years benoe; and this charge derives much force from his strennous efforts to divile the democratic party. Many say he is acking by some-means to retrieve his imagence pecuniary losses, but the former idea is the most probable, since his cleration to the Fresidency would cover all. By the way, I heard a gestleman state a few days ago that he made desperate efforts while making his sucception has been added to the made desperate efforts while making his sucception to running the wild the Giant. It is appears that in killing the democratic party he killed himself, pountarily and politically. I assure you he has but little sympathy amongst the great impority of the people of Virginia and the South.

litically. I assure you be has but little sympathy amount the great impority of the people of Virginia and the South.

I hear it stated here that the friends of O Jennings was, bot, are determined to run him for Congross from this district. He is undoubtedly the most promising young man is the state, and by far the most popular we have in this district. He is an orator little inferior to his district, he is an integrist be her few equals in the country. I heard him deliver an extempore syeach in German, when called out at a meeting of German stopt of German alogic of German stopt of German alogic of German stopt of German manifested, I could judge the speech was well delivered and doesned very maintactory. He is equally expert in the French, Italian and Spanish languages. Commodore Skinner died in few days ago at his residence, in Staunton, Virginia, after a protracted linear filterance and of the conveyed to this city yesterlay, by the Central Raifroad, and deposited in the Capitol, where they lay in state daring last night, under charge of a guard of honor composed of detachments from some of our volunteer companies. To day they were conveyed to the York River Raifroad depot, under military excort, and put upon the route to Norfolk, where they are to be intered. Commodore Skinner has been a resident of Staunton for nearly air, years. His first inducement to go there was to be near a daughter of his, a feed mute, who was educated at the loaf and Dumb Institution at thesis of the residence to Staunton. This years listed to be intered. Commodore, deferred to her wish and transferred his residence to Staunton. This years listed and ministrict as a the substance to be contracted to the residence to the institution that the dealered to be underly communication with the and transferred his residence to Staunton. This years land a ministrict has a does. She is an object of love and admiration among the entire population of the Virginia valley.

ber, and I would say that few young ladies is the country combine more fully the charms of benuty, spright-liness and aminhility man she does. She is an object of love and admiration among the entire population of the Virginia valley.

The Commodore has also a son named Jas. H. Skinner, resident of Staunton, and a practising lawyer of considerable merit. He was the regular democratic nominee in the "Tenth Legion," or John Letcher's district, at the last election, but was defeated by the Hon. John T. Harris, who ran as an independent candidate in opposition to him. Mr. Skinner is a stump orator of high regular, having successfully competed with some of the first men of the present day, of whom the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart is one. Mr. K. was the first of his family, I believe, who exitted in Staunton after his sizer commesced her education in the Few and Dumb Institution, and the father was doublines subsequently attracted to the place by reason of their residence there. The Commodore was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his itenth is very generally lamented.

Trade in Richmedid is very generally lamented.

Trade in Richmedid is very solive thus season, and promises to continues for some time. The crops are unusually favorable, and the farmers, as a consequence, are in fine spirits and every etiling to bey. With such a size of things, what a pity that any political event should occur to distarts the happy relations of the two sections and the quiet operations of trade as it heretofore existed between them. Be assured that henceforth distinctions will be carefully drawn by the South in the bestowal of patronage in your Northern cities. The assurance outer-tained of the southern used of the southern trade.

The annual calibration of the Virgins Agricultural Society will commence here on the 21 inst. From the extensive preparations and to be in progress throughout the State, it is supposed this exhibition will surpass in variety and magnificencessay heretofore made. The Agricultural S

THE REPUBLICAN MECCA.

The Crowds of Political Worshippers at the Shrine of Lincoln.

Springfield the Best Known Spot on the Map of Illinois.

WHAT WILL LINCOLN DO IF ELECTED?

Interview Between Him and Seward.

THE PROBABLE CABINET OF LINCOLN.

ANXIETIES, PERPLEXITIES AND INTRIGUES. 2000 Rees

Our Springfield Correspondence

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 16, 1860. Influx of Politicians to Visit Lincoln-Axes to Grind-The Interview Between Seward and Lin coln-Why and How it Took Place-Seward Not to Hold Office Under the Next Administration, &c. This handsome little prairie town, with its quiet look of a New England village, its unpromis ing hotels near the railroad station, its half dozen churches sending their white spires high up into the clear blue sky, and its snug homes half hidden from view in the thick foliage with which they are surrounded, appears to possess at this time a special interest in the eyes of politicians. Every day some one or more of the republican stump orators who are perambulating the country, from the banks of the Penobscot to the banks of the Kansas, find that they have some little business requiring their attention here. That business invariably brings them into personal communication with the great celebrity of the place—the ex-rail splitter—who, to his own and the country's astonishment, suddenly found himself famous by the action of the Chicago Convention. What can all these long winded but empty headed orators have to say to Old Abe? Much that is of consequence to themselves to be said; little that it would be interesting to the public to have repeated. One thing Mr. Lincoln ought to be satisfied of, if he has any confidence in the assertions of such people, and that is that the unsel fish patriots who are stumping States for the republican ticket, where there never was any room to doubt how they would vote, have been the original and earnest and most unvielding supporters of the Springfield celebrity, and did as much as even Horace Greeley himself in ruling out the pretensions of William H. Seward. If these gentlemen do not get an opportunity of serving their country for the next four years, in positions where there is little work and much pay, you may depend upon it that it will not be for want of blowing their own trumpets nor from any modesty in magnifying their own schievements.

But speaking of William H. Seward reminds me that the principal design of this communication was to discuss the relations existing between him and Mr. Buchanan's successor in the White House. It has been remarked that throughout Mr. Seward's grand ovation in the Northwest, he very rarely, and then only in the curtest manner, spoke of the republican candidate for the Presidency. He recognized that the flattering demonstrations that attended his tour were made in honor of himself personally, and had little or nothing to do with the republican cause or candidate. The men who ac companied and surrounded him were his own imme-diate friends and admirers; and while they yielded a passive obedience to the ukase of the Chicago Convention, they never tried to stifle the expressiof their regret that the choice had not fallen on their favorite, or, as General Nye used to put it, on New York's favorite son. Seward himself would have been more or less than human if he did not, to a very considerable extent, share in this feeling. His heart was not in the cause of Lincoln and Hamlin. He might well have been deterred from trying to make a show of loyalty toward that cause by the reflection that in doing so he would expose himself to the charge of insincerity and hypocrisy. And so, while he talked of the irrepressible conflict, of the backwardness of slave communities, and of the present and prospec-tive grandeur of the great West, he never attempt ed to inspire his hearers with any elevated idea of

Let not Mr. Seward be blamed for this Pather honor him for his avoidance of even the semblance

of hypocrisy.

But, then, it may be said the proof of Mr. Sew ard's sincere regard for Lincoln may be seen in the fact that he passed through Springfield for the sole purpose of seeing him, when he might have gone by another route, and when it had been actually arranged that he should go by another route.

That circumstance is not worth so much as may appear at first sight. There was a little bit of in this deviation. Would you know the secret of it? And it is not much of a secret either Seward went by way of Springfield because it had been represented to him, and he acknowledged the truth of the representation, that his avoidance of Springfield, when he might as well take that route would be sure to be construed into an evidence of hostility against Lincoln, and make operate preju-dicially to the republican cause. That argument swayed him; although, on the other hand, if he should have an interview with Lincoln, the same slanderous spirit might find in that fact "confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ" that Seward was negotiating for the State Department or for the mission to London. How was he to avoid Scylla. and yet not fall into Charybdis? By one of those very compromises which enable us, in personal and political matters, to avoid so many difficulties, and which Mr. Seward himself so contemns and reviles when the slavery question is involved. resolved, it seems, to go to Springfield, but at the same time to avoid any private interview with Lincoln, and thus disarm malice of a weapon with which she might otherwise annoy him. That is how Messrs. Seward and Lincoln came to

have that brief meeting in the cars, of which your reporter gave you the particulars by telegraph.

One of the great questions that occupy the pub-lic mind now in connection with the success of the republican cause is this:—Will Mr. Lincoln's administration be carried on in such a manner as to to equal and exact justice to all parts of the confederacy, or will the radical and subversive ideas of Mr. Seward, in regard to the question of slavery, be permitted to exercise an influence which could only have most ruinous consequences? In other words, will Mr. Seward hold a place in the Cabipet, or will he be at least a power behind the

One part of the question, I think, I can answer with some degree of confidence. Mr. Seward will not hold a place in the next administration. It would not be Mr. Lincoln's wish that he should, however much he might feel himself bound to offer it. He is naturally jealous of Seward's influence, and of his undoubted abilities as a statesman. He is not inclined to follow as a satellite in the orbit which Seward prescribes, but, on the contrary, rather inclines to follow a moderate, fair, constitutional course of policy. If you believe his own assurances, the most violent Southern fire-eater will find it difficult to question his patriotism or impartiality. He is a man of a rough, original turn of mind, and just such a man, it strikes me, as would, mind, and just such a man, it strikes me, as would, seventy-five miles from the Mississippi river, about in the administration over which he should preside, one hundred miles from St. Louis, and same distance

show rather much obstitucy and self-will. "Au Casar, aut nullus," would probably be his motto, if he were conversant with Latin. And such a man would not be likely to tolerate such a vizier as Wm. H. Seward.

But, if there were any doubt on the subject, I think Mr. Seward's own disclaimer ought to settle it. The one thing that he seemed to dread most from his meeting with Lincoln was, as I have before remarked, lest he might be suspected of having selfish ends to promote; and the only thing of any note that he said in his speech from the cars at Springfield was, that New York, while doing more for Lincoln than any half dozen other States, would be the lesst exacting of all. That was construed, at the time, by your reporter, as meaning that Mr. Seward wanted no office from Mr. Lincoln; and I m inclined to think that your reporter was quite right in his construction. I, too, was present at the interview, and heard the speech, and, even at the risk of being As tedious as a twice told tale,

the interview, and heard the speech, and, even at the interview, and heard the speech, and, even at the risk of being

As tedious as a twice told tale,

I will essay to give your readers my description of that somewhat remarkable event.

It was about noon on the 2d of October when the train on which were Mr. Seward and party reached Springfield. All the morning they had been admiring the richly developed country through which the road ran—the far-spreading prairies dotted here and there with fine farm houses embowered in trees. It was one of those dreamily pleasant days that give such a charm to the season, when the leaves assume rich purple hnes and render the woodlands so unspeakably gorgeous. At length the reverie, into which the travellers appeared plunged, was broken by the whistle of the locomotive announcing the approach to a station: that station was Springfield. On the outsirts of the town a gun was planted, from which a salute was fired in honor of Senator Seward. That indicated something like a public reception, and, indeed, there were collected around the station six or eight hundred people who cheered vocife rously as the cars stopped. Then there was a rush to get a sight at the Senator. The doorways were instantaneously jammed, so that there was no getting in or getting out; and the windows were stared into in search of Seward. Among the first to enter, and to make his way to Mr. Seward, was Abe Lincoln himself. I do not see why people call him Old Abe. There is no appearance of age about the man, excepting the deeply indented wrinkles on his brow, and the farrow ploughed down his bare cheeks, hairless as an Indian's; you can hardly detect the presence of froat in his black, glossy hair. Neither do I understand why he is represented as being so prodigiously ugly. Put him alongside of Mr. Charles O'Conor, and Mr. James W. Gerard—both of which eminent gentlemen ridiculed so much his supposed ugliness at the Cooper Institute in your city last week—and if he would not appear "an Adonis to a Satyr." he

features, and when he is thus animated you fail to perceive anything of the ugly or grotesque about him.

I had time to trace these observations of him on the "tablets of the brain" as he elbowed his way, followed by a crowd of Springdelders, up to Senator Seward's seat. The latter rose as Lincoln approached, shook hands with him, introduced him to the ladies and gentlemen in his company, and then, without entering into a conversation of even formal courtesy with him, resumed his seat, from which, however, he was immediately called out by the crowds around the car, who wished to see and hear him. Seward seemed to obey the summons with unwonted alacrity, as if glad to abbreviate by so much the interview. Your reporter, I see, furnished you the speech by telegraph; but inasmuch as it illustrates the question of Seward's holding or not holding office under the next administration, I think I may introduce it here again. It is short. After aliading to the extent of his trip, he said:—

I am Pappy to express, on behalf of the party with whom am travelling, our gratitude and acknowledgements for this kind and generous reception at the hone of your distinguished fellow citizen, our excellent and honored candidate for the Chief Mariatracy of the United States. If there is in any part of the country a desper interest fell in his election than thore is in any other part, it must of course be here, where he has lived a life of usefulness, where he is surrounded by the companions of his informand of his public services. We are happy to report to your neighbor, Abraham Lincoln. I have been dependent of the country, we have found no doubtin! State (applance.) You would naturally expect that I should any onesthing about the temper and disposition of the State of New York will give a generous act observed and effective support to your neighbor, Abraham Lincoln. I have been dependent of new York will give a generous act described and effective support to your neighbor, Abraham Lincoln. I have been dependent of the State of New Y committed from the beginning, as she will be to the endunder all circumstances, to the great principles of the
republican party. She voted to establish thus a lead of
freedom for you in 1787. She sustained the ordinance of
1787 till you were she to take care of yourselves. Among
the drast acts of her government are abolished all very for
herrelf. She has known atthing of compromises, nothing
of condition or qualification in this great principle, and
she never will. She will sustain your distinguished neighfor because the len will had be true to his great principle,
and when the hea helped to elect him by giving as large a
majority as can be often by any half doesn other States,
then you will find thatele will ash less, exact last, from him,
and support him more faithfully, than any other State can
do. That is the way the did with John Quincy Adams, that
is the way the untained Gen Taytor, and that is the way she
will sustain Mr. Lincoln.

I believe that neither under John Quincy Adams, the

I believe that neither under John Quincy Adams I believe that neither under John Quincy Adams nor under General Taylor did a New Yorker hold a Cabinet office. That is the meaning of the allusion, following the more explicit declaration that New York would exact less from Lincoln and serve him more faithfully than any other State would. I think, then, that all things considered—Seward's ill concealed dislike of Lincoln, his attempt to impose his "irrepressible conflict" policy on the next administration, his undisguised pretensions to the nomination in 1864, his numistakeable disclaimer of a desire to hold office. Lincoln's jealousy of Seward's superior abilities and party influence, and his consequent aversion to letting him have a controlling position, and, it may be, Lincoln's unwillingness to be draggred into Seward's radical and revolutionary programme—I, am fully justified in the prediction that Wm. H. Seward will hold uo Cabinet appointment, will not accept any foreign mission. appointment, will not accept any foreign mission, but will continue to hold his seat in the Senate of the United States, from whence he can keep up the anti-slavery agitation, and through his speeches exercise more or less influence on public opinion, and, indirectly, on Lincoln's administration, and finally secure the republican nomination in 1864.

SPRINGPIRLD, Ill., Oct. 1, 1860. Lincoln at Home—The City of Springfield, "Ho nest Abe's" Residence—Springfield Advices About the Presidential Election—Lincoln's Allusions to His Early Lafe-What He Read and Hore He Obtained His Books-Interesting Anecdotes-The Lesson Derived from "Honest abe a" History-Ilis Personal Appearance and Who He Looks Like-His Daily Receptions-He Refuses to Answer Letters of a Political Nature-Points to the Chicago Platform as His Declaration of Principles—His View on the Tariff—His Intellectual Copacity as a Lawyer—The Opinion of an Illinois Jurist — Lin-Opinion of an Illinois Jurist - Lin-coin's Views on Slavery Opposed to Interfer-ing with R in the States Where R Exists Under Constitution-He will Clean Out the Augean Stables-His Record Compared with Promi Democrate Lincoln and the Prince of Wales-Several's Visit to Springfield—Ins Interview with Lincoln—Lincoln's Cabinet—What Several Wants and What Weed Don't Want—The Latter is Afraid of Greeley-Banks Not in the Ring - Col. Fremont's Position - Republican Theory of Filibusters - Movements Against Mexico - Cassius M. Clay - Poetic Justice to Kansas-Lincoln's Fear to Visit Kentucky a Joke-

Abe Delieves in Disposing of Dismion Traitors as Virginia Disposed of John Brown, &c., &c.

Springfield is the capital of the State of Illinois—one of the earliest places settled in the State, and has come to be a handsome, thriving city, with